REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN COORG,

FOR THE YEAR

1882—83,

BY

E. MARSDEN, Esq., B. A.,
Inspector of Schools,

WITH REVIEW BY J. B. LYALL, Esq., B. C. S.,
Offg. Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

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Proceedings of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, (Educational),—dated 28th July 1883.

READ—

The Coorg Educational Report for 1882—83 submitted by the Commissioner of Coorg with his letter No. 223—103, dated the 19th June 1883.

No. 706—267, DATED BANGALORE, 28TH JULY 1883.

REVIEW BY THE OFFG. CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Despite the prevalence of small-pox and fever which carried away 40 pupils and 3 of 80 masters during the year, the report under review records a further advance of the educational work in Coorg. The number of schools increased from 63 to 65, the attendance rose from 3,233 to 3,385, and the school fees from Rs. 2,203 to Rs. 3,130. This progress is very creditable to Mr. Marsden, and it is to be ascribed in a great measure to the co-operation of the leading Coorgs whose sympathies Mr. Marsden has been happily successful in enlisting in the cause of education.

2. Of the 3,385 pupils on the rolls, 1 was a European, 106 were Native Christians, 2,383 Coorgs, 815 other Hindus, and 80 Muhammadans. Taking the population of Coorgs at 27,000 (not 26,000 as stated in the Report) souls, 9 per cent of the Coorgs were under education in Government or Aided schools during the year. Mr. Marsden shows in his para 13 that these figures imply that almost all the Coorg boys and about one-fifth of the girls are attending school. This is very satisfactory.

3. While the attendance of pupils in the Province has increased in the aggregate, the attendance at the Mercara Central School fell slightly from the causes noticed by Mr. Marsden. The falling off is, however, confined to the Primary School, and is in no way indicative of the decline either in popularity or efficiency of the institution. On the contrary the introduction of the new scale of establishment from 1st April 1882 has given the school an efficient staff of masters, and with the furnishing of the School Library and other improvements effected by the income derived from the Endowment Plantation Fund, the institution is in a far better state of efficiency than it has ever been before. Two out of the 8 students who appeared for the Matriculation examination passed, one being placed in the first class, and out of the 25 students who were sent up for the Middle School examination 14 passed. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to observe that while care was taken in preparing boys for examinations their physical training was not neglected and that the usual games of cricket and lawn tennis were kept up, and in addition to these the boys in the Middle and Primary Schools were drilled every day for an hour.

4. There were 7 English and 53 Vernacular Primary schools during the year as against 6 and 51 in 1881—82. The Aided schools, which in respect to attendance and receipt of fees appear to be doing well, numbered three as in the previous year. The attendance in the 7 Primary English schools was 312 as against 346 in 1881—82, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 1,351 as against Rs. 975. One of these 7 schools has been abolished, and two others which are very badly attended should, no doubt, as the Inspector intends, be abolished if they cannot be advantageously transferred. But four English Primary schools are perhaps sufficient for the requirements of the country. If so the money now spent on these two schools might be devoted to improving the pay of the teachers of Vernacular schools.

5. The Vernacular Primary or Nad schools number 52 as against 51 last year. The attendance in these schools rose from 2,632 to 2,880 and the daily average from 50 to 54. Beyond providing a school-house and keeping it in repair the people do not pay anything in the shape of fees. The cost of maintenance which amounted to Rs. 7,485, including inspection charges, was met entirely from the Local Educational Cess, termed the Plough Tax. The realizations from this source during the year amounted to Rs. 5,789 and the excess over this amount was met from the cash balances. It is evident therefore that if the whole expense of these schools is to continue to be charged to the Plough Tax Fund the improved rates of pay which Mr. Marsden wishes to give to the Nad School Masters cannot be granted. The Officiating Chief Commissioner proposes to consider whether some assistance cannot be obtained from Provincial Funds or other sources. A scheme for increasing the income of these schools by introducing a General Local Cess in the Province and abo-

lishing the Plough Tax, has been for some time under contemplation in this Office. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has not yet been able to form an opinion as to the desirability of this change, and he wishes to visit Coorg before making any proposals in that direction. It is not to his mind certain that it is necessary that the standard of teaching in these schools should be rapidly raised. The schools are popular and Mr. Marsden says that the masters teach well all that they know: they are now mainly Coorgs, if masters of higher education are demanded they must be got from outside.

6. The income derived from the Endowment Plantation Fund, being the annual rental of the plantation, amounted to Rs. 3,100. Of this a sum of Rs. 1,603—8—9 was paid towards the liquidation of the debt on the estate, and this payment, Mr Lyall is glad to observe, has entirely freed the estate from all liabilities. The remainder, with the exception of Rs. 380 credited as cash balance in favor of the funds, was utilized during the year to promote various educational purposes in connection with the Central School at Mercara. Of these the most noteworthy is the establishment of two scholarships of Rs. 10 and 15 to run for 4 years to enable Coorg lads who have matriculated to read for a degree in a first grade college.

7. The Boarding House was as usual most useful for boys whose houses were at a distance from Mercara. It was attended by 66 boys during the year and was maintained at a cost of Rs. 2,432, of which, a sum of Rs. 960 was contributed by Government in the shape of stipends.

8. The Normal School for training Nad masters contained 15 students, of whom five were appointed masters, and two resigned, leaving 8 on the rolls at the close of the year.

9. A satisfactory amount of inspection appears to have been done. In this work Mr. Marsden was aided by a Sub-Deputy Inspector of Schools who is reported to have travelled 1,336 miles and paid 177 inspection visits. The Inspector himself visited 37 schools and in so doing travelled 472 miles.

10. In paras 64 and 65 of his report, Mr. Marsden gives an interesting account of the unaided indigenous schools in Coorg. The existence of so many is some proof that the number of Nad schools might, as Mr. Marsden says, be increased with advantage. In para 20 Mr. Marsden mentions that the number of girls attending Government or Aided schools has risen from 325 to 390. This is a very satisfactory increase.

11. A very hopeful sign of the interest taken by the people in education is afforded by the fact that the leading inhabitants of Virarajendrapet have subscribed a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the building of a new school-house which is estimated to cost Rs. 5,300. The Municipality and the Government have undertaken to contribute the remainder. Mr. Lyall hopes that the example set by these public spirited native gentlemen will be followed by others.

12. The educational income of the year amounted to Rs. 8,919 as against 7,422 in 1881—82. Of this Rs. 3,130 were paid as fees and the rest, Rs. 5,789, from the Plough Tax Fund. The net expenditure by Government on the Department amounted to Rs. 20,151 as against Rs. 20,293 in the previous year.

13. The results of the educational work of the year under review are on the whole satisfactory. The Officiating Chief Commissioner hopes that Mr. Marsden's admission to the Madras Graded List and the additional charge of the South Canara District which has been conferred upon him in consequence will not in any way diminish his interest in Coorg or his power to maintain the progress in its education which he has so well initiated.

H. WYLIE, MAJOR,
Secretary.

To—The Commissioner of Coorg
The Inspector of Schools in Coorg.

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REPORT

ON

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1882–83,

BY

E. MARSDEN, Esq., B. A.,

Inspector of Schools.

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report on Education in Coorg for the year 1882–83.

I. INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY.

It will be seen that, on the whole, the results of the year are an improvement, except in one or two points—due chiefly to causes over which the officers of the department have no control—on those of the preceding year.

2. The *attendance* has risen from 3,233 pupils in 63 schools to 3,385 pupils in 65 schools. Of this number 3,285 are pupils in Government schools, the remaining 100 pupils belonging to 3 Aided schools.

3. The *fees* have risen from Rs. 2,203 to Rs. 3,130. The increase under this head during the last 5 years has been most marked.

In	1878—79	the	fees amounted	to	Rs. 879
„	1879—80		do do		„ 1,300
„	1880—81		do do		„ 1,950
„	1881—82		do do		„ 2,203
„	1882—83		do do		„ 3,130

The increase is due chiefly to the *Central School.* This institution paid Rs. 2,621 out of the total of Rs. 3,130; the remaining amount, or Rs. 509, being paid by the English Primary schools. During the last five years the scale of fees has twice been raised. On the second occasion, April 1882, the utmost caution was exercised. The leading Coorg chiefs were assembled and the matter laid before them by me. At first they naturally demurred a little, but on my pointing out that the increase would be devoted to the improvement of the staff of teachers, they unanimously agreed to the proposal. In nearly all important educational measures, the same procedure of consulting the leading Coorgs has been followed.

4. In *Virajpet*, the largest and most important town in the Province next to Mercara, the leading inhabitants have subscribed about Rs. 2,000 for the building of a new school house. The Municipality has promised a grant of Rs. 800 and Government a grant of Rs. 2,500. For this sum of Rs. 5,300, which will probably be increased by further subscriptions, a large and comfortable building will be raised. A good site has been selected and levelled.

5. The position of the masters in the Central School has been improved by a new scale of pay introduced from the 1st of April. Their salaries are raised by annual increments, but are still below those enjoyed by men in similar institutions in the Madras Presidency. A Teacher of Mathematics has also been appointed on a salary

of Rs. 50 rising to Rs. 70. The additional expense entailed by these arrangements has been met entirely from the increase in fees.

6. Two adverse circumstances during the year have been the unusual unhealthiness in nearly every part of the Province and the transfer of the Regiment. Small-pox and fever have been very violent all over Coorg. I have not seen any statistics collected by the Revenue or Medi al Departments, but write from personal knowledge and reports from the schools. *Three* out of 80 masters and a large number of pupils, estimated at about 40, died from small-pox or the after-effects. Several schools had to be closed for two or three months, as the small-pox established a panic in the neighbourhood. Fever half emptied a good many schools the last half of the year.

7. Owing to the abolition of the Military Station at Mercara and the consequent transfer of the Regiment, the Central School lost several pupils from the Primary classes. On this account and possibly in a few cases because of the increase in the scale of fees, the attendance in this institution, which had steadily risen for the four years preceding, has this year fallen from 313 to 292, just the figure it reached the beginning of last year.

8. In the High School the attendance has risen from 38 to 40:

Do	Middle	do	do	119—125
Do	Primary	do	fallen	156—127

Two out of eight pupils sent up for Matriculation passed, one in the first class. Fourteen pupils out of 25 passed the Middle School examination.

9. There were, during the year, six English Primary schools out of Mercara. One of these, the *Karada School*, was opened this year tentatively, the whole cost being met by fees. It has not been a success, financially, and Subedar Monnappa, the Coorg gentleman who guaranteed the fees and had to pay up about Rs. 100, not being willing to continue his guarantee another year, the school was closed on the 31st of March.

Two other schools of this class, those at *Fraserpet* and *Kodlipet*, reported *bad* last year, have not improved and will probably be abolished or transferred during the coming year. The remaining English schools at *Virajpet*, *Hudikere* and *Napoklu* are doing very well.

10. The *Nad Vernacular schools* continue to be very popular and are well attended. *Two* new schools were opened during the year and *one* was closed. The *attendance* has risen from 2,632 to 2,800 and the *average number of pupils* in each of 52 schools from 50 to 54. More schools would have been opened had money been available. The plough-tax, however, the only source of income for these schools, produced but Rs. 5,788—8—4, and had it not been for an opening balance the existing number of schools could not have been maintained. The average cost of these schools as regards *instruction*, was Rs. 129 each and the cost of educating each pupil Rs. 3—7—6 for the year.

11. The *Endowment Fund* has been completely freed from debt this year and the full amount of Rs. 3,100 will henceforth be available for educational purposes. The Committee has sanctioned *two* scholarships every year of Rs. 15 and Rs. 10 respectively to run for four years. They are tenable by Coorgs who have matriculated at the Central School and are intended to aid them in reading for a degree in Arts, Medicine, Law or Engineering, in a first grade college. Thus there will eventually be *eight* Coorg scholars, of whom *two* may be expected to graduate every year. The first Endowment scholars are *C. Appaiya* and *P. Belliyappa* who have joined the Madras Christian College. The choice of a college is left to the scholars as well as the selection of a degree. The two scholars just mentioned will decide what degree they will read for, after passing the First Examination in Arts.

12. Forty schools were visited by Vaccinators and 473 pupils vaccinated.

13. It will be seen by a reference to General Form II at the end of this Report that, out of 3,385 pupils, 2,383 or 70 per cent are Coorgs. The total Coorg population of the Province is about 26,000 including 13,400 males and 12,600 females. These figures show that about 9 per cent of the Coorgs are in school or taking the

sexes separately, that 15½ per cent of the males and 3 per cent of the females are under instruction in Government schools, besides those attending private schools. The proportion of "children of a school-going age" to the total population is usually taken as 15 per cent. It appears therefore that *all* the Coorg boys and about one-fifth of the girls are attending school.

14. The expenditure by Government on the whole department amounted to Rs. 23,281. From this sum, however, must be deducted Rs. 3,130 collected in the shape of fees and paid into Government Treasuries. The *net* Government expenditure therefore is Rs 20,151. The corresponding amount last year was Rs. 20,293. The amount may be thus distributed between the three sources of receipt, Provincial Funds Local Funds and Fees :—

Head of Charge.	From Provincial Funds.	From Fees.	From Local Funds.	From Municipal Funds.	Total.
Direction	...	...	...	...	...
Inspection	*561	...	†556	...	1,117-0-0
Instruction (all other charges)	12,105	3,130-6-0	6,929	...	22,164-6-0
Total.....	12,666	3,130-6-0	7,485	...	23,281-6-0

15. One source of income noticed in most educational reports is here conspicuously absent. That source is 'Receipts from Municipal Funds'. The Coorg Municipalities have hitherto done nothing whatever for education. The Virajpet Municipal Board, however, has this year granted Rs. 800 towards the new school to be built there.

16. In this statement and in the return of expenditure (General Form No. III) at the end of this Report, all payments from fees which are credited to Provincial Revenues are deducted and shown as expenditure under the sub-head to which they belong.

17. It may be here noticed that expenditure on education from Provincial Funds is decreasing. The average annual expenditure from those funds during the twelve years from 1869—70 to 1880—81 was Rs. 13,460. In 1881—82 it was Rs. 13,230 and in 1882—83, Rs. 12,666.

18. The following statement compares the number of schools and pupils in them during the past year with those of the year before :—

Class of Schools.	1881—82.		1882—83.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Secondary Education.				
High Schools, English	1	38	1	40
Middle	1	119	1	125
Primary Education				
Primary Schools, English	6	346	7	312
Do Vernacular	54	2,723	55	2,900
Special Training.				
Normal School, Vernacular	1	7	1	8
Total.....	63	3,233	65	3,385

*Travelling allowance of the Inspector, including Rs. 259 earned last year but paid this year and therefore included in this year's accounts.

†Pay of the Sub-Deputy Inspector Rs. 480, and travelling allowance Rs. 76.

19. Classified according to *race* or *creed* the pupils include 2,383 Coorgs, 815 other Hindus, 106 Native Christians, 1 Eurasian and 80 Muhammadans.

20. Classified according to *sex* there are 2,995 boys and 390 girls. The girls are all Coorgs excepting 19 Native Christians in the Catholic Aided Girls' School in Virajpet. All the Coorg girls attend school with the boys. The number in the schools last year was 325 so that there has been an increase of 65.

21. These figures include only the pupils in Government and Aided schools. The Subodars' returns show that there are 36 Private or Unaided schools and 488 scholars. They are reported to pay fees to the amount of Rs. 2,723, a statement on which too much reliance should not be placed. These schools do not send in returns and are not under inspection. They are often in operation for a few months in the year only.

22. Government expenditure on *instruction* in Government and Aided schools may be thus analyzed :—

Class of Institution.	Government Schools.			Aided Schools.	Total.
	From Provincial Funds.	From Fees.	From Local Funds.	From Provincial Funds.	
Secondary Education.					
High Schools, English	6,429	541	...	...	6,970
Middle „ „	1,411	1,184	...	...	2,595
Primary Education.					
Primary Schools, English	2,070	1,351	...	...	3,421
Do Vernacular	...	54	6,929	192	7,175
Do Female	...	...	...	120	120
Special.					
Normal School	683	...	...	...	683
Boarding House	1,200	...	...	...	1,200
Total	11,793	3,130	6,929	312	22,164

23. According to instructions from the Chief Commissioner received last year, the whole of *my* salary has been put down to *Instruction*. It must be borne in mind, however, that a good deal of my time about one-fourth is spent on the inspection of out-schools and in office work connected with them.

24. The *receipts* realized and paid into Government Treasuries amounted to Rs. 8,918—14—4, of which amount Rs. 3,130—6—0 were paid as fees, the rest, Rs. 5,788—8—4, in the shape of the Plough tax. The balance to credit of the Plough Tax Fund at the close of the year was Rs. 3,624—1—8.

II. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

25. *Direction and Inspection.*—There is no Director of Public Instruction in Coorg. I hold the appointments of Inspector of Schools and Principal of the Central School. For the administration of the department I am directly responsible to the Chief Commissioner. In the inspection of the Vernacular schools I am aided by a Sub-Deputy Inspector.

26. The last month of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State was received to a proposal of the Supreme Government to admit me to the Graded List of Madras Educational Officers and place me in charge of the District of South Canara, styled the Seventh Division. This arrangement brings me under the Director of Public Instruction in Madras, in all matters relating to South Canara. For the service rendered to Madras, the Government of that Presidency is to contribute one-third of my salary. The direct effect of this will be a saving to Coorg revenues of about Rs. 2,000 in the coming year.

27. During the year I visited and examined 37 schools and in so doing travelled 472 miles. I carefully compared the results of my independent examinations with those of the Deputy Inspector and was thus enabled to judge of the value of his reports. I made it a rule never to accompany him and never to give notice of my visit to a school beforehand. As the Province is small and a large number of schools easily accessible from Mercara, most of the masters are never certain that I may not visit them any day. An irregularity cannot remain long undetected.

28. The Sub-Deputy Inspector, *Kariyappa*, has not given me unqualified satisfaction. He was absent on duty from head-quarters 183 days. He paid 177 inspection visits and travelled 1,336 miles.

III. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

29. This is the *third* year that the Mercara High School has sent up students for the examinations of the Madras University.

30. Eight boys were presented for the Matriculation examination. *Two* passed, one in the first class. Five more failed in English only and of these one had *passed* in English the previous year. One cause of the failure may have been the change of examiners, a new set of men having been appointed by the Syndicate. The examiners of the three previous years were the same. With changes of examiners the standard fluctuates a good deal. Another cause no doubt was the absence, from sickness, of several boys, for several months. Two or three of the scholars again were appointed to officiate in the lower classes for masters absent through illness. Nearly all the masters are Brahmans from Mysore and an unhealthy season affects them seriously. During the year there have been as many as *three* out of *ten* ill at one time. In other schools it is usual for the Writer and Librarian to take the place of an absent master. The Central School has no Writer or Librarian and as a consequence, boys from the Matriculation class have to be sent to classes without a master, an arrangement which interferes with their studies. This matter will be rectified next year.

31. Two Coorg boys—*C. Appaiya* and *P. Belliyappa*—the former of whom matriculated from the High School last year and the latter this year, joined the Madras Christian College as scholars on the Endowment Fund. They will be granted Rs, 15 and Rs. 10 respectively for four years.

Bittiyandra Muddaiya, a student who matriculated in 1881, took the *fifth* place in the examination for the Civil Hospital Apprentice Grade out of forty-four successful candidates. Ninety-five candidates were examined for twenty-five vacancies. B. Maddaiya is attached to the Civil Hospital at Mercara.

Kolavandra Subbaiya and *Kamberandra Nanjappa*, Coorgs and old students of the Mercara School, passed the Matriculation and the First Arts examination respectively from the Bangalore Central College.

Kodandra Ganapati is reading for the L. M. S. examination in the Madras Medical College.

K. M. Appaiya, L. M. S., who graduated last year, was appointed during the year to the independent charge of the Hospital and Dispensary at Virajpet.

IV. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

32. *Central School, Mercara.*—This institution has suffered, as regards the attendance in the Primary School, by the transfer of the Regiment. The number of pupils on the register at the close of the year was 292 which—compared with 313, the corresponding number last year—shows a decrease of 21 boys. Notwithstanding this, however, the fees have risen from Rs. 1,735 to Rs 2,621. The average daily attendance has, following the decrease in the number on the roll, fallen from 253 to 239. *Two* students matriculated. *Fourteen* passed the Middle School examination, five from the Upper Fourth and nine from the Fifth Class.

33. As remarked last year, the school though really one institution is nominally divided, as Government schools of the same grade elsewhere are, into three, the attendance in each being as given in the margin. It will be seen that the High and Middle schools are both a little larger than last year. The number of students in the highest class is kept down by the circumstance that the students, after they pass the Middle School examination, find it easy to obtain employment, and are often not able to resist offers which to them are tempting. Some work steadily on to the Matriculation and a few after passing this examination go to Bangalore or Madras to study for the higher university examinations. But the majority appear to think, in common with most Hindus, that it is wiser to secure a place in a Government Office on ten or fifteen rupees a month at the earliest possible opportunity than to continue their studies to the latest possible period. There is now, and there will be for the next two or three years at least, a strong demand in the Educational, the Revenue, the Judicial and the Postal Departments for educated Coorgs. It is found that Brahmans and other foreigners cannot stand the climate, but owing to the absence of qualified natives a good many men of the class known locally as "Non-Coorgs" have been employed.

	1881—82.	1882—83.
High School. ...	36	40
Middle School ...	119	125
Primary School ...	156	127
Total.....	313	292

34. Classified according to *race* the students include 223 Coorgs, 63 other Hindus, 3 Native Christians and 3 Muhammadans.

35. The *school staff* has been strengthened by the addition of a Mathematical Master. Mr. C. Srinivasachari, B. A., from the Bangalore Central College, was appointed teacher of mathematics from the 1st of April. G. Ramaswamaiengar, 4th Assistant, was transferred to the Judicial Department and his place filled by the promotion of B. Varahappa. M. Lakshmanachari, F. A., was employed in October as 5th Assistant. There were also several changes among the junior masters. The staff now includes—

Three Bachelors of Arts.
Three passed First Arts men.
Four Matriculates.
One unpassed man.

To complete the establishment a *Clerk* who would also act as Writing Master and Librarian is required and a Gymnastic Instructor.

36. The *Thomson Prize Fund* of Rs. 1,000 (subscribed by the Coorgs in memory of Colonel Thomson, late Commissioner) has been invested in Government 4 per cent paper. The interest now standing to credit amounts to Rs. 116.

37. The *Library* was very much improved during the year by the addition of a neat ceiling which keeps the room dry in the monsoon, and by the purchase of a large table. Some chairs are still wanted. Books to the value of Rs. 165 were bought.

38. In connection with the School Library there is a *Newspaper Club* supported chiefly by the masters though several outsiders belong to it. The following Newspapers and periodicals are taken in:—

The Graphic.
The Illustrated London News.
The Weekly Times.
The Nineteenth Century.
The Fortnightly Review.
The Madras Mail.
The Bangalore Daily Post.
The Bombay Times of India.
The Calcutta Friend of India.
The Educational Record.
The Journal of the National Indian Association.

39. There is also a *Debating Society* conducted by the members of the Newspaper Club which meets once a week in the school. Mr. T. C. Rice, First Assistant, is the Honorary Secretary.

40. *Athletics.*—The usual games are played regularly. The *Cricket* field, however, has been somewhat deserted for the *Lawn Tennis* ground. Two courts were prepared and answer pretty well. It is intended to pave them as soon as money is available. Each class in the Primary and Middle schools is *drilled* for one hour every day by the school peon, an old soldier We have no regular gymnastic Instructor. The monsoon prevents all out-door games for at least 4 months in the year. Drill can, however, be carried on to some extent in one of the large rooms in the school.

41. *Boarding School.*—This institution, which is most useful for boys living at a distance from Mercara, continues to be well attended. The average number on the roll during the year was 66, and the average daily attendance 57. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,474 which sum is made up of Rs. 960 granted by Government in the shape of stipends and Rs. 1,514 paid by the boys for their messing. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,432, leaving a balance of Rs. 42. The balance to credit of the Medical Fund supported by subscriptions from the boys, was Rs. 19—5—0.

42. *Central School Endowment Plantation Fund.*—For the first time since it was started, this fund is now free from debt. The Plantation consists of 300 acres of coffee. The ground was granted free of assessment by Government, many years ago, and worked by a committee, on money subscribed by the Coorgs. This plan proving a failure, the Plantation was, in 1881, leased out for 16 years, for an annual rental of Rs. 3,100. The money originally subscribed has, this year, been all paid off. The disbursements were as follows :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	Repaid balance of loan from original subscribers	1,603	8	9
2.	Furniture for Examination Hall, Central School	300	0	0
3.	Do Library Do	115	0	0
4.	Additional Fittings for Laboratory	101	7	3
5.	Gymnastics (Cricket and Tennis Kit)	100	0	0
6.	A Gong for Boarding School	20	0	0
7.	Scholarships and house rent for Primary School for 12 months at Rs. 40.	480	0	0
		2,720	0	0
	Balance to next year	380	0	0
	Total Rs....	3,100	0	0

V. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

43. The *number* of Government Primary schools has risen from 58 to 60 including 7 English and 53 Vernacular. The *attendance* has risen from 2,978 to 3,120. The Aided Primary schools continue the same in number, 3, as last year. The attendance has risen from 91 to 100. The amount of fees and subscriptions in these three schools is reported to be Rs. 368 which—compared with Rs. 241, the corresponding amount last year—shows an increase of Rs. 127.

ENGLISH.

44. The following statement compares the attendance and fees of the English Primary schools for the last two years. The first four on the list are doing well particularly the first two. As stated before, the Mercara Primary School is a branch of the Central School. The last two are bad and have been so for several years past. They will probably be transferred next year. The school at Karada is a new one, opened tentatively this year.

Schools.	1881—82.		1882—83.	
	Attendance.	Fees.	Attendance.	Fees.
1. Mercara	156	575—4	127	896—0
2. Virajpet	49	219—0	56	189—8
3. Hudikeri	55	42—8	47	93—5
4. Napoklu or Kakabe	55	88—4	47	84—0
5. Karada	0	...	15	37—0
6. Kodlipet	15	28—8	14	41—6
7. Fraserpet	16	21—8	6	9—12
Total.....	346	975	312	1,350—15

Of the 312 pupils 126 are in the Upper Primary and 186 in the Lower Primary School.

45. *Mercara.*—The Upper Primary School contains 38 boys taught by one master, a Matriculate: the Lower Primary is divided into 3 classes with 89 pupils taught by 3 masters. The first two are Matriculates, the last is an old student of the school, but he has not passed any examination: The fees in these two schools have, notwithstanding the smaller attendance, risen from Rs. 575—4—0 to Rs. 896, owing to the higher scale of fee introduced during the year.

46. *Virajpet.*—P. Belliyappa, who was in charge of this school last year, was in October, transferred to the Revenue Department and his place taken by C. Kuttappa, 7th Assistant in the Mercara Central School. He is aided by an Assistant on Rs. 10. The attendance has risen from 49 to 56, but the fees have fallen from Rs. 219 to Rs. 189—8—0, owing to a low average for a month or two after the change of masters. The Upper Primary School contains 32 and the Lower Primary 24 boys. *Major Magrath*, the District Magistrate, has induced some of the towns people to subscribe a sum of Rs. 2,000 raised by a Municipal grant and a grant from Imperial Funds to Rs. 5,000 towards the cost of a new school house. The building ought to have been ready for occupation by the close of the year, but owing to some difficulty about the supply of stone, nothing was done but the levelling of the site. The English, Canarese and Hindustani schools are all to be located in the new building which will, it is calculated, hold about 250 boys.

47. *Hudikeri.*—The school has been in charge of *Devaiya* through the year. The attendance has fallen from 55 to 47, but the fees, owing to the introduction of a higher scale, have risen from Rs. 42—8—0 to Rs. 93—5—0. The Upper Primary class contains 23 and the Lower Primary 24 boys. There is an Assistant Master on Rs. 10.

48. *Napoklu.*—The school was in May transferred from Kakabe, distant 5 miles; the principal reason for the transfer being that the building at the latter place was very unsuitable. Appachu was in charge of the school through the year. The attendance has fallen from 55 to 47 and the fees from Rs. 88 to Rs. 84. One master cannot, however, teach more than the present number of boys. The people are unwilling to pay a higher rate of fee to provide an additional master. The Upper Primary School contains 9 and the Lower Primary 38 boys.

49. *Kodlipet.*—As I feared in my Report last year, this school has not improved. The town and the villages in the vicinity *contain no Coorgs.* The people, chiefly Shivachars, do not want their boys taught English. Every effort has been made for

their benefit, but in vain. It will be necessary to abolish or transfer the school in the coming year. The attendance stood at 14 the early part of the year, but latterly fell to 5 or 6. The fees, however, owing to greater strictness in collection, have risen from Rs. 28—8—0 to Rs. 41—6—0. On examination I found the boys knew scarcely anything.

50. *Fraserpet.*—The school here was virtually extinct the last 2 months of the year. There was a great deal of sickness in the town, every other person, nearly, being attacked by fever. The master was on sick leave from January. The attendance fell from 16 to 6 and fees from Rs. 21—8—0 to Rs. 9—12—0. The school has been transferred to *Somavarpet*, a large town in the same taluk.

51. *Karada.*—This school was opened tentatively on the condition that the whole expense should be met by fees. Subedar Monnappa agreed to make good any deficiency. The pay of the master being Rs. 15 the people had to raise Rs. 150. As will be seen from the statement above given, they paid Rs. 37—0—0 only. The Subedar paid up the difference, but being unwilling to continue his responsibility another year, the school was closed at the end of March.

Vernacular.

Government Schools.

52. The number of Nad Primary schools stands at 52 against 51 last year. *One* school that at *Begur*, *Kiggatnad Taluk*, was closed and two new schools opened at *Kirgur*, *Kiggatnad Taluk* and *Karugunda*, *Padinalknad Taluk*. The number of pupils has risen from 2,632 to 2,880 and the *average* number of pupils in each school from 50 to 54. The largest is that known as the *Cheppudira* school at Nalkeri with an average roll of 104 boys. The smallest the Mercara Hindustani school with an average roll of 19 boys.

53. The following statement shows the distribution of these schools over the Taluks of Coorg :—

Taluk.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Pupils.			Average Number of Pupils in a School.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1. Mercara	8	341	42	383	48
2. Padinalknad	10	583	109	692	63
3. Yedcralknad	14	649	127	776	55·4
4. Kiggatnad	10	485	78	563	56·3
5. Nanjarajpatna	6	211	11	222	31·7
6. Yelsavirshime	4	163	1	164	40·5
Total.....	52	2,432	368	2,800	54

54. With reference to the attendance, attainments of the pupils and general conduct of the schools—

there are 6 very good.
„ 13 good.
„ 19 fair.
„ 2 indifferent.
„ 12 bad.

55. These schools have been supported entirely hitherto by the *plough tax*. No fee is paid, but the villagers have to provide a house and to keep it in repair. The fund provides the pay of the masters and of the Sub-Deputy Inspector.

Cheaper schools could not, I think, be found anywhere in India. There are 52 of them and the *average cost of each is Rs. 129. The †average cost of educating each scholar is Rs. 3-7-6.

*Exclusive of inspection and buildings.

†Calculated by dividing the total expenditure by the *average daily* attendance (not the monthly Roll).

The cheapness, however, detracts from the efficiency of the establishment. The masters get Rs. 7 on appointment, Rs. 10 after 3 or 4 years' approved service, and Rs. 12 after five years further service. Beyond this they cannot rise. For this scale of pay it is, at present, impossible to secure good men. I have repeatedly brought to the notice of Government the deficiencies of the Nad masters and pointed out the necessity of improving their position and prospects. In September the whole matter was made the subject of a special report and a higher scale of pay suggested. I recommended that instead of the plough tax—which is, I believe, to be abolished—half the one anna cess, which is, I understand, to take its place—should be given to education. This would produce about Rs. 12,000 and would allow of the present pay of the masters being bettered and of the increase of vernacular schools from 52 to 70, the number originally held in view by the Government of India.

56. Unless something is done, it will be necessary to alter the standard of the majority of the schools. Most of the masters cannot teach Canarese *Poetry* and *Grammar*. These subjects I have hitherto retained in the hope that the masters would improve themselves and that, if not, better men might gradually be introduced. But I find that the masters are unable or unwilling to study. Instead therefore of 'levelling up', it will be necessary to 'level down'. For the scale of pay I proposed, *viz.* Rs. 10 on appointment and Rs. 12 and Rs. 15 after 3 and 6 years' service, it would be possible to get tolerably well educated *Brahmans* from Mysore, or boys who had passed through the Central School and obtained Middle School certificates. One or two men of this stamp were appointed to the first grade on Rs. 12 direct and they do very well. But the village boys who now come to the Normal School as candidates for employment are just able to read very easy prose and to do very easy sums in the four simple and occasionally in the compound rules of Arithmetic. The Normal School Master has to work very hard to make them pronounce Canarese decently. The weak point of these young men is their imperfect education. They are ignorant. They do not belong, like the Brahmans, to a learned caste. On the other hand what they *do* know, they teach pretty well. As a rule they work hard and are almost all strict disciplinarians. If the schools are to remain Lower Primary schools of a very elementary type, then the masters now available will do admirably. As masters of Upper Primary schools, they will *not* do.

57. The Masters are in number 51.

10	are	Masters of the	First grade on Rs.	12	per mensem.
14		do	Second „	10	do
27		do	Third „	7	do

There are also 9 Assistant Masters on Rs. 5 per mensem and 24 Pupil Teachers on Rs. 3 per mensem.

58. Classified according to *race*, of the 84 Masters, Assistants and Pupil Teachers—

53 are Coorgs.	2 Musalmans.
13 Brahmans.	1 Christian.
15 Other Hindus	

59. Out of the number 72 in employ at the beginning of the year, 3 died, 2 were dismissed for neglect of duty, 1 was suspended and 7 resigned (including 6 Pupil Teachers).

60. The two *Hindustani schools* are those at *Mercara* and *Virajpet*. They are both of a very low standard. The Musalman shop-keepers are Labbes from Banga-

lore and Madras. They do not, as a rule, have their families with them. The poorer class do not care for the education of their children. They prefer to send them out to collect firewood or work on the coffee gardens in the vicinity.

Aided Schools.

61. *Basel Mission School, Anandapur*, which was established in 1858, contains 43 pupils, including 41 Native Christians against 34 last year. The average daily attendance was 30. No English is taught. The Government grant was Rs. 72 for the year and the fees amounted to Rs. 18. The expenditure was about Rs. 215, the difference or Rs. 125 being paid by the Mission. I examined the school in March and was quite satisfied with the results of my inspection.

62. *Catholic Mission Boys' School, Virajpet.*—The number of pupils has risen from 31 to 38, of whom 34 are Native Christians. The daily average attendance was 30. No English is taught. All the pupils learn Canarese. The Government grant is Rs. 120. No fees are paid. The expense of conducting the school amountod to Rs. 240, the difference of Rs. 120 was contributed by the Mission. I inspected the school in March and was particularly pleased with the quickness and correctness of the replies to my questions in nearly all subjects. One point that struck me very much was the pains bestowed on copy writing.

63. *Catholic Mission Girls' School, Virajpet*, contains 19 pupils. The average daily attendance was 19. The Government grant is Rs. 120. Nuns take turns in instructing the children, who are nearly all learning their letters or reading the first book. One little girl who can read the Bible pretty well is usually brought forward at examination.

Unaided Schools.

64. The following statement, showing the number of Unaided schools in Coorg, together with the number of pupils and the fees paid, has been furnished by the Taluk Subedars :—

Taluk.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	No. of Pupils learning—		Fees.
			English.	A Vernacular language.	
					Rs.
1. Mercara	4	61	...	61	180
2. Padinalknad	7	76	...	76	723
3. Yedenalknad	6	103	...	103	480
4. Kiggatnad	1	20	...	20	180
5. Nanjarajpatna	6	75	...	75	390
6. Yelsavirshime	6	35	...	35	254
7. Mahadeopet	4	85	...	85	300
8. Virajpet	2	33	...	33	216
Total.....	36	488	...	488	2,723

65. The Education Commission having called for information on the point, special inquiry was this year made into the actual condition of these 'Indigenous Schools.' They are supported by private individuals or small communities and have no connection whatever with Government. They are not under inspection and it is therefore a difficult matter to get correct statistics regarding them. As a rule, the master of a private school exaggerates the fees paid by his scholars under the impression, apparently, that his own importance is thereby increased. This is specially the case when, as sometimes happens, a master of this sort is asked whether he wishes to join the Normal School to be trained and eventually appointed master in a Government School. He seems to think his stipend in the Normal School will depend on the income he gets from his scholars and estimates the latter accordingly.

According to the returns the ordinary fee paid by a student in an indigenous school is 8 annas and this, I am inclined to think, is not far from the truth.

These schools are nearly all of one type. Nothing is taught in them but the merest elements. From the alphabet a pupil proceeds directly to some book such as the *Ramayana* or the *Jaimini Bharata* which he is taught to read and usually to recite. Of the meaning of the words he is totally ignorant. Here and there a master may be found who can teach the meaning. The boys are taught Arithmetic in the usual native style. They learn by heart the Multiplication Table including whole and fractional numbers or what is known as 'Maggi' and 'Muppága.' Sometimes letters or arzis are read in addition.

The schools vary very much in attendance. They are often closed for months together, particularly in the harvest or coffee picking season. The master is often paid a lump sum once or twice a year, generally after harvest. Sometimes schools are got up as a speculation by enterprising Brahmans from the plains, but the heavy rains in July and August usually drive all such characters away.

It may be remarked that there appear to be *no* professional or hereditary school masters in Coorg Proper, certainly none of Coorg descent. In every Province or Collectorate in the *plains* of Southern India men may be found who, though totally ignorant of English, are thoroughly versed in the poetry and grammar of their own vernacular language and who are by caste and by choice *teachers*. But there are none in *Coorg*. The vernacular is a Dravidian dialect with no literature. Canarese is a *foreign* language and is not spoken by the Coorgs in their own homes, but is used in all written communications and is the recognized official language.

VI. SPECIAL AND TECHNICAL TRAINING.

66. *Normal School, Mercara*.—There were 8 students at the beginning of the year and 7 were admitted during the year. *Three* were appointed Head Masters on Rs. 7 and *two* Assistants on Rs. 5. *Two* more resigned. At the end of the year there were 8 students on the roll.

VII. SCHOLARSHIPS.

67. The only change under this head is that the charge was entirely met this year from the Plantation or Endowment Fund. Rs. 25 per mensem are given away to students in the Central School, making an expenditure of Rs. 300 for the year. This item, in accordance with the practice hitherto followed, does not appear in the various tabular statements of expenditure from Provincial and Local Funds, in and at the end of this report.

VIII EMPLOYMENT OF STUDENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

68. As elsewhere stated, there is a strong demand for students from the Central School in nearly all Departments of the Public Service in Coorg. Every Coorg who matriculates is certain to get employment. The best two boys of their year, if Coorgs, will in future probably take advantage of the endowment scholarships and go to Madras to graduate. In four years time there will therefore be a steady supply of two graduates every year and of these men the Government service will have the pick.

69. During the year the following students or ex-students have obtained employment:—

Bittiyandra Mandanna.—(Matriculate) was appointed Clerk in the Commissioner's Office.

Balachandra Ganapati.—(Matriculate) do do

Biddandra Madappa—was admitted as a Volunteer in the Commissioner's Office.

Palekandra Belliyappa,—Head Master, Virajpet, was transferred to the Revenue Department.

G. Ramaswamaiengar (F A.)—Fourth Assistant, High School, was transferred to the District Magistrate's Court.

Maneyapandra Subbaiya—was appointed Assistant Master in the Hudikeri School.

N. Ramachandraiya—(Matriculate)—was appointed Pupil Teacher in the Mercara Primary School.

Kodandra Appaiya—(Matriculate)—was appointed Clerk in the District Magistrate's Court.

IX. BOOKS.

70. The six Branch Depôts at the English Primary schools received books as usual from the Central Depôt at Bangaloro. The value of books supplied was Rs. 1,387—1—10 and the value of those sold Rs. 599—0—6.

MERCARA,
4th June 1883.

E. MARSDEN, B. A.,
Inspector of Schools

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

1	Education General Form	...	...	...	...	1
2	Do do	...	...	...	...	2
3	Do do	...	...	...	...	3
4	Do do	...	...	...	...	4
5	Subsidiary Form No.	...	...	...	...	2
6	Do do	...	...	...	...	4
7	Do do	...	...	...	...	5
8	Do do	...	...	...	...	6

EDUCATION GENERAL FORM No. 1.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Province of Coorg for the official year 1882—83.

Area and Population of the Province.					Colleges, Schools and Scholars.	University education.	Secondary education.		Primary education.	Special or Technical Education.						Percentage of schools and scholars to population.			Remarks.
Number of Districts.	Number of Divisions.	Total area in square miles.	Cultivated area in square miles.	Total Population.		Colleges.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	Schools of Art.	Medical Schools.	Engineering Schools.	Normal Schools.	Industrial Schools.	Other Schools.	High Schools.	Middle Schools.	Primary Schools.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10a	10b	10c	10d	10e	10f	11	12	13	14	15
					Institutions... For Males	...	1	1	61	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	·03	
					Institutions... For Females	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
1	6	1,572	189	178,000	Total.....	...	1	1	62	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	·03	
					Scholars ... Males	...	40	124	2,823	...	...	...	8	...	...	·02	·07	1·59	
					Scholars ... Females	...	...	1	389	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·22	
					Total.....	...	40	125	3,212	...	...	...	8	...	...	·02	·07	1·81	

EDUCATION GENERAL FORM No. 2.

Return of Colleges, Schools and Scholars in the Province of Coorg for the official year 1882—83.

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						Aided Institutions.						Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March learning—		Classification according to Race or Creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Remarks.
	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— English.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— A Vernacular language.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— English.	Number of Scholars on 31st March learning— A Vernacular language.			English.	A Vernacular language.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus (not Coorgs).	Muhammadans.	Others (Coorgs.)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18a	18b	18c	18d	18e	
High and Middle Schools.																						
Secondary Education. For Boys. High Schools ... English	1	40	33	29	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	40	40	40	...	...	12	...	28	
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle do ... English	1	125	110	91	125	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	125	125	...	...	17	...	108	
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls. High Schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Middle do .. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Education. For Boys ... English	7	312	346	278	312	312	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	312	312	312	...	3	59	3	247	
Vernacular	52	2,800	2,675	1,935	...	2,800	2	81	66	59	...	8	54	2,881	..	2,881	1	84	724	77	1,995	
For Girls .. English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	19	25	19	...	19	1	19	..	19	...	19	...	...	...	
Schools for Special or Technical Training.																						
Normal School for Masters ...	1	8	9	5	...	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	8	...	...	3	...	5	
Total.....	62	3,285	3,178	2,338	477	3,285	3	100	91	78	...	100	65	3,385	477	3,385	1	106	815	80	2,383	

EDUCATION GENERAL FORM No. 3.

Return of Expenditure on Educational Establishments in the Province of Coorg for the official year 1882—83.

Class of Institutions.	Expenditure.												Average Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.				Remarks.
	Government Institutions.				Aided Institutions.				Total Government Expenditure (Total of Cols 2a, 2b and 3a.)	Total Expenditure from other Sources (Total of 2c, 3b and 3c.)	Grand Total of Expenditure.	Percentage of Total Expenditure.	Government Institutions.		Aided Institutions.		
	Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Total.	Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.					Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2a	2b	2c	2	3a	3b	3c	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
High and Middle Schools.																	
Secondary Education. For Boys ... English	7,688	...	1,725	9,413	...	...	...	...	7,688	1,725	9,413	39·81	78 7 1	64 1 1	...	...	The average cost in column 8 is obtained by dividing the total expenditure in column 6 by the average *daily* attendance and the cost to Government by dividing the total Government expenditure in column 4 by the average *daily* attendance.
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... English	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Primary Schools.																	
Primary Education. For Boys ... English	1,729	...	1,351	3,080	...	...	...	...	1,729	1,351	3,080	13·02	11 1 3	6 3 6	...	...	
For Boys ... Vernacular	...	6,708	54	6,762	192	18	220	430	6,900	292	7,192	30·41	3 7 11	3 7 6	7 4 7	3 4 1	
For Girls ... English	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	
For Girls ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	120	..	130	250	120	130	250	1·06	...	...	13 2 6	6 5 1	This is the practice in the Madras Educational Reports. In former Reports the average cost of educating each pupil was obtained by dividing the total expenditure by the average *monthly* roll. There is therefore an *apparent* increase in the average cost to Government of educating each pupil though it is *actually* less this year than last year.
Schools for Special or Technical Training.																	
Normal School for Masters ...	683	...	..	683	...	...	..	...	683	...	683	2·89	136 9 7	136 9 7	...	...	
Boarding House	1,200	...	..	1,200	..	...	...	...	1,200	...	1,200	5·07	...	...	...	...	
Inspection	561	553	...	1,117	..	...	...	...	1,117	...	1,117	4·72	...	...	...	...	
Scholarships ... Colleges ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Scholarships ... Schools ...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Buildings	493	221	...	714	...	..	...	...	714	...	714	3·02	...	...	...	...	
Total.....	12,354	7,485	3,130	22,969	312	18	350	680	20,151	3,498	23,649	100·00	...	...	...	...	

EDUCATION GENERAL FORM No. 4.

Return showing the Result of prescribed Examinations in the Province of Coorg during the official year 1882—83.

Nature of Examinations.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.		Number of Examinees.			Number passed.		Percentage of passed scholars on the total number on Rolls at the beginning of the year.	Remarks.
	Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Government Institutions.	Total.	Government Institutions.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Matriculation	1	1	8	...	8	2	2		
Middle School Examination ... Boys	1	1	25	...	25	14	14		
Middle School Examination ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Upper Primary School Examination ... Boys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Upper Primary School Examination ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Lower Primary School Examination ... Boys	55	55	...	...	...	485	485		
Lower Primary School Examination ... Girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 2.

Statistical Return of High and Middle Schools (English and Vernacular) for the official year 1882—83.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of Scholars on 31st March.	Number of scholars on 31st March learning—		Expenditure.			Annual Cost of educating each scholar.		Number passed.	
			In High School.	In Middle School.	Total.			Hindus.	English	Vernacular.	Grant from Provincial Revenues.	Fees.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Matriculation Examination.	Middle School Examination.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	ENGLISH SCHOOLS.																
	Government	1	40	...	40	38	29	40	40	40	6,429	541	6,970	240-5-6	221-11-0	2	...
		1	...	125	125	110	91	125	125	125	1,411	1,184	2,595	23-8-3	15- 8-1	...	14
	Total.....	2	40	125	165	148	120	165	165	165	7,840	1,725	9,565	...	...	...	...

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 4.

Statistical Return of Primary Schools, English and Vernacular, for Boys, for the official year ending 31st March 1883.

District.	Name or Class of Institutions.	Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.			Average Number on the Rolls during the year.	Average Daily Attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the Scholars on 31st March.					Number of Scholars on 31st March learning—		Expenditure.					Annual Cost of educating each Pupil.		Number passed.		Classification according to age.	
			In Upper Division.	In Lower Division.	Total.			Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus (not Coorgs).	Muhammadans.	Others (Coorgs).	English.	Vernacular.	Grant from Provincial Revenues.	Local Rates or Cesses.	Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination.	Lower Primary School Examination.	Boys.	Girls.
1	2	3	4a	4b	4	5	6	7a	7b	7c	7d	7e	8a	8b	9a	9b	9c	9d	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	English Schools.																								
Mercara ...	Government ...	1	38	89	127	140	119	...	3	34	3	87	127	127	339	...	896	...	1,235	10 6 1	2 13 6	29	59	126	1
Padinalknad ...	Do ...	1	26	21	47	55	41	..	...	3	...	44	47	47	367	...	84	...	451	11 0 0	8 15 3	..	15	47	.
Yedenalknad ...	Do ...	1	32	24	56	49	41	...	...	3	...	53	56	56	455	...	189 8	...	645	15 11 8	11 1 7	.	22	58	
Kiggatnad ...	Do ...	1	23	24	47	51	40	..	...	...	...	47	47	47	318	...	93 5	...	411	10 4 5	7 15 2	...	16	47	
Nanjarajpatna ..	Do ..	1	2	4	6	14	9	...	...	6	...	..	6	6	243	...	9 12	...	253	28 1 9	27 0 0	..	.	6	...
Yelsavirshime ...	Do ...	1	5	9	14	22	15	...	...	11	...	3	14	14	248	...	41 6	...	289	19 4 3	16 8 6	..	6	13	1
Karada. .	Do ...	1	0	15	15	15	13	...	...	2	...	13	15	15	100	...	37 0	..	137	10 8 7	7 11 1	..		15	...
	Total	7	126	186	312	346	278	..	3	59	3	247	312	312	2,070	...	1,351 0	..	3,421	..	...	29	118	310	2
	Vernacular Schools.																								
Mercara ..	Government ..	8	81	302	383	373	255	...	1	131	31	220	..	333	...	1,095	54 7	..	1,149	4 8 1	4 4 2		48	341	42
Padinalknad ...	Do ...	10	146	546	692	630	471	...	...	77	2	613	...	692	.	1,322	...	...	1,322	2 12 11	2 12 11	.	110	583	109
Yedenalknad ...	Do ..	14	132	644	776	740	545	..	2	126	33	609	..	776	..	1,931	..	.	1,931	3 8 8	3 8 8		114	649	127
	Aided	2	...	81	81	66	59	1	75	3	2	.	...	81	192	..	18 0	220	4 0	7 4 7	3 4 1		...	81	
Kiggatnad ...	Government ...	10	120	443	563	533	372	...	..	49	2	512	...	563	...	1,344	...	..	1,344	3 9 10	3 9 10	.	24	485	78
Nanjarajpatna ...	Do ...	6	50	172	222	248	178	...	...	178	3	41	...	222	...	826	..	..	826	4 10 3	4 10 3	.	50	211	11
Yelsavirshime ...	Do ...	4	18	146	164	151	114	...	...	160	4	.	...	164	...	411	...	..	411	3 9 8	3 9 8		29	163	1
	Total . ..	54	547	2,334	2,881	2,741	1,994	1	84	724	77	1,9 5	.	2,881	192	6,9 9	72 7	220	7,413	...	...		485	2,518	368
	Grand Total	61	673	2,520	3,193	3,087	2,272	1	87	783	80	2,242	312	3,193	2,262	6,929	1,423 7	220	10,334	...	...	29	603	2,823	370

SUBSIDIARY FORM No 5.

Statistical Return of Female Primary Schools (Vernacular) for the official year ending 31st March 1882—83.

District.	Name or Class of Institution	Number of Institution.	Number of scholars on the Rolls on 31st March			Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March.		No of scholars on 31st March learning—	Expenditure.				Annual Cost of educating each scholar.		Number passed		Remarks.
			In Upper Division	In Lower Division	Total.			Native Christians	Hindus.	Vernacular.	Grant from Provincial Revenues.	Fees	Other sources.	Total.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Upper Primary School Examination	Lower Primary School Examination.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Vernacular Schools.																		
Yedenalknad ...	Government...	.		..	...	...	...	...	...	...		. .	...	...	...	...			
	Aided	1	..	19	19	25	19	19	.	19	120	...	130	250	13 2 6	6 5 1			

SUBSIDIARY FORM No. 6.

Statistical Return of Schools for Special or Technical Training for the official year 1882—83.

District.	Name or Class of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Total number of scholars on the Rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the Rolls during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Classification according to race or creed of the scholars on 31st March		Number of scholars on 31st March learning—	Expenditure.		Annual Cost of educating each pupil.		Remarks.
						Hindus.		Vernacular.	Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Total.	Total Cost.	Cost to Government.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8	9	10	11	12	13
	Normal School for Masters.												
Mercara	Government	1	8	9	5	8		8	683	683	136 9 7	136 9 7	

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF SCHOOLS,
Mercara, 4th June 1883.

E. MARSDEN, B. A.,
Inspector of Schools, Coorg.

Mysore Government Press, Bangalore.—15-5-83.—140